

THE YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1863.

OBITUARY NOTICES, &c.
All Obituary notices and Tributes of Respect left at this office for publication, will be rated and charged for as advertisements, and payment required in advance.

Correspondence of the Enquirer.
COLUMBIA, January 19, 1863.

"Could we but look into the seeds of time, and tell which grain would grow, and which would not," there might still be room for speculation, but, probably, not so many pious Editors to mount the chariots of war, and ride, rough-shod, over poor, unfortunate Generals, and blow up Cabinets like the Kremlin of Moscow. This last is peculiarly "the way" of our "dearly beloved brethren" of the Associated press of the North, while we, of the South, have a panacea for all ills, an excuse for all delinquencies; and yet if McJellin is sent to fight Indians in the North-west territory to cover his misfortunes, have we not sent the gallant Magruder to Texas to chew his cud in peace? The latter has, however, made himself felt, by brilliant exploits, while the former has been, or is shortly, to be excused, for the scorn. While the Northern editors are berating their Generals for want of ability or luck, and exposing many of the plans that have been or are to be carried out, let us trust that those of the South may profit by the lesson. A generous rivalry for the latest news too often leads our Richmond friends astray, and telegraphic despatches manufactured too, and the public taste—let truth guide us, but it is not always prudent to tell all we know.

Some three hundred females passed through this place last week, on route for Charleston and Augusta—it is said they came across our lines by virtue of a flag of truce, on the plea of visiting their relatives South; it is, nevertheless, very improper, as those of them who are not abandoned creatures, can be made the sources of great evil to our cause. The Yankees among us need watching, and the bawling gentry can be seen every where, but for their women to be allowed free passage of the lines to see them is too bad, if not intolerant.

There was a fire in the city on Saturday morning last, which owing to the exertions of some excellent organized fire department, was confined to the upper story of a kitchen belonging to Dr. Howe, on Bland street; and yesterday morning another occurred in the second story of the Exchange Row, which did little damage, a mantle-piece having taken fire.

There is little news to communicate you this week, but as the Legislature re-assembles to-morrow, I may have something to say of them in my next.

We are still in Columbia, and it is now understood we will be discharged, (all over to you, &c.) on the 4th of February next. We have little or no sickness in camp, except some arms from vaccination. The measles are prevailing with Captain Harlan's Cavalry, at the Fair Grounds. A despatch has just been received here from Mount Pleasant, stating that the life of F. J. Quinn was despaired of—and I learn that measles, with chills and fever, also prevails at this place and Pocotaligo. They will also be discharged on the 4th—the other reserve Regiments, I mean. Our newly elected officers have not been commissioned, so it is likely the "appointed" will strut out their 90 days, with its empty honors.

The President's Message is highly extolled by the press, generally—the President writes to the point, and does not attempt to cover up the heavy tax required, by any deception. It will be heavy, but will fall on those who are able to pay, and, in most instances, have done little in person or purse to sustain the common cause. The action recommended in regard to the commissioned officers captured being made amenable to the laws of the several States, as inciting servile insurrection, is a just and proper offset to the infamous proclamation of Lincoln.

The weather, at present, is very cold and unsettled—the air in town continues, but no large transactions have been heard of. Salt is at a stand, and little doing in the article. Transactions in groceries are too small to be noted.

The Powder Mills have stopped operations for the present; whether the Government is supplied in other quarters, or not, I cannot answer; but we continue to guard the machinery, as usual.

The grog-shops of Columbia seem to have given way to Wine-shops; these accommodating institutions are kept open from 5 in the morning to 12 at night, and even at 1 and 2 parties can be seen issuing from them, who have succeeded in "running the blockade" over the uninitiated. Whiskey is by no means plenty—yet apple-jack supplies the desideratum at \$3 50 per pint, and said to be weak at that; yet, strange to say, many is the bottle bought by "the poor soldier" out of his \$11 or \$15 per month. Yet such is the "great falling" among our brave boys, that they seek to buy their sorrow or misfortunes in the exhilaration of the brief hour.

Almanacs are in demand; our friend Miller, of Charleston, has not near supplied them, even at war prices—25 cents. The absence of Dr. Jaynes', and kindred Yankee Patent medicine humbugs, that kept the market supplied with advertisements in this shape, is keenly felt, no doubt, but we should remember that the fortunes they have made on Southern credulity, are now being spent in making as deadly missiles to operate upon us. May they be remembered, and all their stocks, in the hands of Druggists, and others, be committed to the flames.

P. S.—Mess No. 1, of Company K, wish to carol forth their songs of praise for the basket of eggs sent them this evening.—May they hatch out the good feelings of soldier's friends, and never be rejected by a fowl stomach. Mr. E. J. Carroll's shadow, we hope, will never grow less in Yorkville.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.
Philadelphia has suffered a severe mortification in the fact that the Anderson Troop, a cavalry regiment raised out of the "wealthiest and most respectable" young men of the city, refused to go into the "murderous" fight, alleging that their officers were inexperienced.

After the battle near Vicksburg the Federals undertook to remove the artillery they had left on the field under a flag of truce, but they were prevented by our sharpshooters.

The Northern papers say that the rebels, in their retreat from Murfreesboro', burned the cotton wherever they could get hold of it.

Coast salt was sold at auction in Columbia on the 8th at 28@30 cents per pound, by the sack—a decline of nearly 100 per cent. in three weeks.

The California shipments of gold are made to England instead of New York, in consequence of the capture of the Ariel. The last steamer took \$1,000,000 to England, and only \$300,000 to New York.

The capitol building at Baton Rouge has been destroyed by fire, together with all the valuable books and papers. The loss is estimated at \$700,000.

Northern Journals treat the capture of the *Harriet Lane* as a matter of serious consequence, and express fears that she will soon be deprecating on Yankee Commerce on the high seas.

Mr. Tenepeck made a speech before the Yankee Senate on the 12th, on the demoralized condition of the Federal army, saying he would not be surprised if Lee should visit Washington and give an invitation before the 4th of March.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey proposing an armistice of six months, and a National Convention at Lexington, Ky., to adjust the difficulties between the two sections. They have been made the order for the 22d of January.

The Chicago *Times* rather justifies the proclamation of President Davis against Butler, and demands that he be brought to trial and punishment.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill providing that not over three acres of cotton shall be planted to a hand, under a penalty of \$500 per acre, half to the informer.

The Governor of New Hampshire has postponed the draft in that State *stine die*.

Gov. Curtin, in his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, gives the President's emancipation proclamation a wide berth. He refuses to touch it.

It is reported that large numbers of Federal naval officers, including Captain John Rogers, have resigned—consequence, Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

The New York *Herald* of the 14th, says 300,000 of the nine months troops go out of service in May.

A New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that a new expedition is on hand from that port. Secrecy and despatch are the watch-words.

The British Government has demanded the withdrawal of Admiral Charles Wilkes from the Yankee squadron.

It is stated that the powerful new steamship *Britannia*, which recently commenced to run between the Tyne and Edinburgh, has been purchased for the Confederate Government in America.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has called upon the United States Government to supply the Western army with fifty thousand horses, so that their infantry can be moved "with the same rapidity that characterizes the Confederate troops in that quarter."

For the Yorkville Enquirer.

TAYLOR'S CREEK, YORK, S. C., January 10, 1863.

Mr. GRISY:—You will please insert this notice, for the purpose of letting the people of York District know that I have yet on hand, one car load of salt for them, and that their orders shall be filled as soon as received, so far as I may be able to supply them. The salt is of a dark brown cast, but dry, and, if possible, much stronger than the Liverpool salt, and will answer for all purposes in its present state, except for oiling purposes—which can be remedied by dissolving it in clear water, and letting it stand for a few minutes to settle, then draw off the clear water and use it for any purpose.

pose whatever in cooking, &c. There is no waste in it.

I have directed that a small sack be sent to you, to Mr. B. T. Wheeler, Mr. John McGill, Mr. William C. Black, and Mr. Thos. Faulkner, of Fort Mifflin, for distribution among the Poor Women, whose husbands and sons are engaged in the defense of our country. Those living in this section of the District will call at my residence.

JON. N. McELWEE, JR.
From the West.

MOBILE, Jan. 18.

The *Advertiser & Register* has dispatched from Tallahoma, dated 17th inst., which says: Gen. S. B. Buckner and Gen. Wheeler, with a portion of his Cavalry Brigade, after burning the Railroad Bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for Cumberland River, where he intercepted and captured four large transports, destroyed three of them with all the supplies on board, and bonded one to carry 400 paroled prisoners.

Being hotly pursued by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her with her armament.

(signed), BRAXTON BRAGG.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 18.—Maj. Gen. D. R. Jones died yesterday.

FREDERICKSBURG, January 18.—The demonstrations of the enemy indicate that an early attempt will be made to cross the river simultaneously above and below town, and it is believed an attack may be expected at any time.

Tory Outrage in Western N. Carolina. On Thursday night, 8th inst., a band of Tories from the mountains of East Tennessee and Laurel, N. C., attacked the village of Marshall, Madison Co., N. C., taking the citizens prisoners, and robbing the whole town of whatever valuables were moveable. They entered the dwelling of Col. Allen, of the 64th N. C. Regiment, (now in this city,) and with axes, broke open doors, chests, drawers, &c., and carried off all the money, clothing and other valuables in the house, destroying all the china and crockery, and other furniture, and threatening the helpless children with death, because their father was a rebel officer.

They robbed several stores, destroyed a very large amount of property, and after committing many other outrages, they left with the threat that their next raid would be on the Army at Asheville, which they intend to sack and burn. They vowed that Gen. Polk, who is now on a visit to his family at Asheville, should never return by that route.

Capt. Pool, of the 64th, who was in Marshall, barely escaped, with his right arm shattered by a musket ball.

On their return to the mountains they ravaged the whole country.

For these facts we are indebted to Dr. Thompson and Lieut. Col. Keith, of the 64th, who have just returned to this city.

Western North Carolina being in this military department, the State of N. Carolina has no troops there. It is therefore to be hoped that the military authorities here, or the Government at Richmond, will take some effective steps to ferret out these Tory bands of the mountains, and give security to loyal citizens. Let them be caught and hanged summarily, and sufficient force kept in the mountains to preserve the lives and property of loyal citizens.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we learn that Col. Allen, with a detachment of three hundred men, and muskets and ammunition enough to arm some of the citizens as he is supposed to defend their homes, has been detailed by the commanding General, to proceed to the scene of the outrages above set forth, protect the country, and bring the bandits to justice.

Knoxville Register.

Another Dissolution Impending. A general smash-up of the United States is now considered inevitable by many beside the people of the South. At the North the probabilities are being discussed generally, and the number who do not only admit that there can be no Union so far as the South are concerned, but also think a dissolution of the remaining States will take place, are not few. We find the following in the Chicago *Times*, of the 31st ultimo:

History does not make us acquainted with so deplorable a failure as this Administration. It has never demanded men but more were forthcoming than it desired, and it has never asked for money but what its lap was filled to overflowing. With these unlimited means, and nearly two years of warfare, behold the result! And behold the prospect!

As to military successes, we have had none, whose values have not been lost by subsequent reverses. And our greatest reverses are now, when our military strength is greater than it has been at any time before, and as great as it is likely to be at any time in the future.

But if the army were doubled, what ground of hope? Is not the moral strength of our cause gone? Do we longer present the grand, heroic spectacle of a people striving for the perpetuity of their nationality? On the contrary, have we not dwarfed the war to the pitiful dimensions of a contest as to what shall be the status of the debased and irreclaimable, barbarous negro amongst us? And as to this mean contest, are they not about to become so divided that the war must speedily close upon a broken country—broken, perhaps, into more than two parts?

These will be the fruits of Abolitionism. These will be the fruits of the election of an Abolition sectional candidate to the Presidency—fruits long ago predicted by the best statesmen of the land. The fanaticism, and corruption, and folly, and incompetence which preside at the fountain, have poisoned the whole stream, and the demoralization so enervating and paralyzing at Washington, enfeebles and prostrates every branch of the public service.

The *Times* indulges in many remarks in the same strain, and closes by declaring that "in anticipation of a general dissolution so alarmingly impending, the North-west must prepare to take her destiny into her own hands."

Are Confederate Bonds a Safe and Profitable Investment?

I have been asked by several persons what I think of Confederate Eight Per Cent. Bonds as a safe and paying investment? Allow me, in your paper, to say a few words, which, if heeded, may help the Government, and at the same time put money in the pockets of those among us now investing funds. I think Confederate Bonds eminently safe, but success as a Government is now only a question of time. I have never believed in a short war—nor do I at present see reasons for believing it will terminate for eighteen months, or even a year longer than that. But our final success is now sure. If we succeed, Confederate Bonds are the best investment any one can have. Besides, measures will soon be taken to add State endorsements to the Confederate Debt.

If so, new bonds will be issued thus endorsed, and these bonds will be offered finally in exchange for the present eight per cents. In such an exchange, the present bonds will be worth from fifteen to twenty per cent. above par—so that if the guaranteed bonds are sold to other parties for fifty per cent. premium, they will be sold to those having the eight per cent. bonds at only thirty to thirty-five. Under such circumstances, one who now buys Confederate eight per cent. bonds, will get for them not only an interest of eight per cent., but also a two years premium of fifteen or twenty. Adding this to the interest, the owner of these bonds will make on them fifteen or eighteen per cent. a year for two years, and then, if he chooses, sell them for a currency better than that he now pays for them; or if he prefers, get instead of them guaranteed bonds at less rates than others.

From the Southern Enterprise.

Joseph Wheeler, the most youthful Brigadier in the Confederate service, has undying honors during the pendency of the great struggle in Middle Tennessee. His name has appeared in nearly every official dispatch; the telegraph never omits the name of Wheeler, and such has been his ubiquitousness, and such the multiplicity of his daring deeds and achievements, that the reporters for the press from Murfreesboro' have persistently asserted that Forrest and Morgan were both in the rear of Rosecrans, cutting off his supplies and communication with Nashville. Gen. Bragg, to a very great extent, ascribes the safety of our army on its withdrawal from Kentucky to the energy, skill and courage of Wheeler. When he visited the President at Richmond, in order to make a full exposition of the events of the Kentucky campaign, he insisted that Wheeler should be made a Brigadier. The President declined doing so, stating that Morgan and others, who had served longer, and with great distinction, had not been promoted. He also objected because Wheeler is a mere boy.

Gen. Bragg was thus silenced. The next day he was again at the President's mansion, and inquired whether his Adjutant-General was not entitled to a Brigadier's commission. The President said he was. "Well, then," said Gen. Bragg, "I now nominate and constitute Joseph Wheeler, Jr., my Adjutant-General."

The President was not a little surprised, but remarked, "if you know this young man so well, and value his services thus highly, he shall be a Brigadier, and not of your staff. Let him remain where he is."

Another inducement to buy Confederate Bonds is, that as soon as our currency is properly improved, (and the prospects of this are bright,) the Confederate Government will pay its interest in specie. And still another reason in connection with this, is that if the Government pays out specie for interest on its bonds, it will require taxes to be paid in specie. Those who hold the bonds will have specie enough from the interest of their bonds to pay their taxes, but others will have to buy the specie for the taxes, at whatever may be charged. As long as we hold Confederate Bonds, we need not be afraid of taxes payable in specie, and those who do not hold them are constantly in danger.

In what I have said above, I have gone on the supposition only of the value of these bonds while the war lasts. The very moment we have peace, their value as compared with others will be greatly enhanced. In truth, every other kind of security will then go down, and these bonds will rise. If we had peace to-morrow, no one would take less for Confederate Bonds than forty to fifty per cent. premium.

I will be glad at any time to give further information to any of my constituents or others. I write the above, because I am satisfied that if the citizens of this District know the advantage of this investment, a large amount will be added to that already contributed. I trust it will lead many to call on my friend, Hamlin Beatty, Esq., the Agent of the Government, and obtain the bonds. Let all see to it, too, that they get the bonds which have the longest time to run. They are by far the most valuable.

JAMES P. BOYCE.

A Veritable History.

We publish below a chapter of Chronicles, written by a Yankee after the defeat of McClellan at Richmond, and printed in a Yankee newspaper called the "Yankee Fellow." The paper from which it is extracted was taken from the pocket of a dead Yankee in the streets of Fredericksburg.

And it came to pass in the days of the Great Rebellion:

Being in the year two of the Confederate States.

That the hordes of the North came rushing down upon the Capital, even upon the royal city of Richmond:

Coming by way of the Chickahominy. Led by a mighty man, even McClellan.

Who, it is said by some, and by others denied, was recommended that way by one Stanton and who advised a sea voyage that the health of his men might improve.

And whom it has been whispered, in the dark corners, leased of the Ruler of the South a certain swamp for a national cemetery.

And the men were landed on the Peninsula, even towards the city:

And they came so near that they could hear the clocks strike.

Zew, it was even avowed that watches could be heard to tick in the fobs of the F. F. V's.

And that babies could be heard crying in the nursery, refusing the maternal breast, but leaping with joy at the sight of a pistol.

Like unto one Beauregard, a valiant Captain.

Now it came to pass in the days when the warriors of the North came so near.

And had even filled several corner lots in the before mentioned cemetery:

That the anger and pity of the South were aroused.

But their wise men and great warriors said one to the other.

This thing shall not be: Salah!

Our hearts ache for them; yet, lo! they are our enemies.

That though we welcome them to a resting place, we want not a Goliath among us.

And our anger is stirred by their coming so near.

Now it came to pass the warrior arose in the council and said:

Lo! I will go in behind them and see what there is to hinder their going back.

And this warrior's name was Stuart, even a horseman.

And he returned and reported that there was nothing in the way.

Then the chief ruler said:

Arise, oh, ye valiant souls and drive them back.

And a righteous man, the follower of the great Jefferson—even one "Stonewall"—arose and went forth.

With many others.

And did the bidding of their rulers.

Then the Chief of the Northern said: Lo! I have changed my base, and have done much harm to the enemy.

ORLANDO F. GLASSCOCK, "Grampion."

AUGUST 29, 1862.

CAUTION.—On a recent trip on the S. Carolina Rail Road, we were thrown in with a number of female refugees (7) who had come from the North by the flag-of-truce boat to City Point.

In conversation with several of them, we learned that many are Yankee women who have never been at the South, visiting their husbands, and who expect to return. They report that the people of the North are sick of the war, but expect us shortly to surrender from starvation.

We had supposed the object of the flag-of-truce permits was to persons returning to their domicile, and had no idea that Northern women whose husbands who had been caught in our work-shops when the war commenced, were to be allowed to visit them. It may be all well, but they certainly should not be allowed to communicate again with the North until the war is over.

We have reason to believe that many impostor persons arrived by the last flag-of-truce boat. Six hundred women are said to have come.—*South Carolinian*.

The Chicago *Times* of the 7th contains a glowing account of the meeting at Springfield, Illinois, to protest against the conduct of Lincoln's administration. The speakers were Richardson, Mariett, Marshall and Goudy. The *Times* says that the people evidently coincided with the speakers, as such applause greeted their bold and manly utterances never rang through the capital.—*Jackson Appeal*, 14th.

LEATHER AS A SMALL-POX DISINFECTANT.—The shavings or scraps of leather burned in localities infected by the small-pox, is said to be a sure disinfectant against this disease. The receipt comes from an old physician, whose practice has been largely among small-pox patients for the past thirty years, and who in all that time was never called upon to treat for small-pox a workman in leather, either as a shoemaker or tanner.

The theory has been put in practice at Castle Thunder with very good success, no cases having occurred since the burning commenced. The remedy is simple, and within the reach of every one, and is certainly worth a trial.

THE YANKEE ARMY.—We published a few days since the official statement of the Yankee army, numbering in all 1,098,000 officers and men. But the Yankee papers figure this away to less than 500,000 in actual service. They say that 150,000 are sick, 180,000 are stragglers and deserters, and the "w" will be disposed to place the dead and wounded at less than 200,000 to 300,000, and many at considerably over these figures. Say 300,000, and these items sum up 630,000, and leave the number now in service only 468,000, out of 1,098,000 who have been mustered from time to time. Another year, should the war last so long, will use up the remnant of all the Yankee grand armies. And they confess that they cannot raise another.

Petersburg Express.

LETTERS FOR THE NORTH.—Parties in the South, refugees from the North, in writing home, either by flag of truce or the underground mail route, should never append their signatures to their letters, whose initials or any private mark will answer as well to communicate the name of the writer. A gentleman in Richmond, from Baltimore, recently communicated with his wife by letter through a flag of truce, signing his name. The Lincoln authorities at Fortress Monroe recorded his name in a book kept for the purpose, sent the same on to Baltimore, where he was known, and a few days thereafter his wife received from the Government a notice of sequestration of all her husband's property.

GRN ROBERT E. LEE.—The Southern people owe a debt of gratitude to this great man for his services in their defence. His ability none will doubt; and yet he is not ashamed to acknowledge the hand of God in his successes. It is gratifying to the Christian portion of our people to know that they have a man of prayer, a servant of God, as leader of their armies. It adds to their confidence in the cause in which they suffer. Every proof of such a leader gives, of his trust in an overruling Providence, they accept as a token of ultimate success.—*Southern Christian Advocate*.

A TEST FOR EXTORTIONERS.—Who are extortioners? has been a question difficult to answer. The proper test has been at last discovered. One of Georgia's brightest jewels, who has sealed his devotion to his country by blood, and in a private conversation: "The man who is richer at the end of this war than at the beginning, is an extortioner." This is the true test. Every true patriot will give his talents and money to the cause of Southern independence.—This is no time for making money, when it is made by speculating upon the necessities of the people; and that is the only manner in which it can be done now.—*Athens Watchman*.

The Murfreesboro' Prisoners.

The Lincoln Government refuses to receive the prisoners taken by our troops at the late battle near Murfreesboro', unless the officers are allowed to accompany them. This, President Davis has forbid for well known reasons. Thus the former cartel is broken, and a new one will have to be made before there will be any more exchange or parole on either side. These prisoners will all be brought to Richmond and Petersburg. Those for this city are expected to arrive to-day, and will be quartered at Phoenix Hall for the present.

Petersburg Express, 16th inst.

COTTON CARDS.—The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Recorder* says: The machine now in operation turns out twenty-four pairs a day, which are sold at six dollars each. Two other machines are nearly completed, and we learn that the increase will continue as rapidly as the machines can be made by the workmen, until about three hundred pairs are finished daily.

ARRIVAL.—Capt. S. Winthrop, a young officer of distinction, and late of the British army, reached this city by a late arrival at a Confederate port, and taken rooms at the Charleston Hotel. He intends, with three brother officers who are expected to follow him, to offer their services to the Southern Confederacy.—*Charleston Courier*.

CONFEDERATE STEAMER ALABAMA.—A Yankee circular, of December 31, gives an account of the capture by the Alabama of the ship T. B. Wales, with a cargo of 1,704 bags of sulphur, and the fears of the loss of the ship North Atlantic, with an additional 5,395 bags, bound from Calcutta to Boston.

HAND THROWN ROUND.—Messrs. Rodenberg, Orr Co., at Gadsden, Alabama, are selling, and have sold, up to this time, to all soldiers' families of their district, shoe leather complete, at one dollar per pair.—If the tanners of the other districts would do the same, our soldiers' families would not suffer for the want of shoes.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GUM ARABIC.—Gum Arabic is used in some cases to increase the strength and brilliancy of starch. For fine clothes, the gum which exudes from plum, peach or cherry trees, when transparent, answers this purpose well. For making and sealing envelopes, the gum from the common red cherry tree is a good substitute for Gum Arabic.

The Confederate steamer Alabama, when last heard from, was off the coast of Venezuela, where she had supplied herself with coal. The account says—as is always the case—that the San Jacinto, which is in pursuit of her, arrived there just twenty-four hours after the pirate left.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SHIPMASTER.—In this place on Monday, 19th inst., after a protracted illness, in the 70th year of his age, CALVIN BAKER, of Charleston, died. He was a native of New York, and had been a shipmaster for many years. A kind and affectionate father, a sincere Christian, and a true patriot, he was highly respected by all who knew him.

Dr. N. H. Spencer, on Tuesday, the 19th of the current month, died, at the residence of W. J. & M. S. Krell, aged years, 8 months and 1 day. He was a native of New York, and had been a shipmaster for many years. A kind and affectionate father, a sincere Christian, and a true patriot, he was highly respected by all who knew him.

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